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1, and to resume the train service between Oporto and Salamanca in Spain, which was discontinued at the breaking out of the epidemic.

*Lisbon.*—One case of plague was reported in Lisbon last week. It occurred in the person of a soldier who had been employed in unloading and loading cargo in a ship at Oporto, and having recently returned to Lisbon, where he rejoined his company, and was taken ill. It is stated that stringent measures were taken, the barrack in which the case appeared was disinfected, and all the soldiers of the company placed in isolation. At last report the case was doing well. The reports reaching us of the plague conditions in Oporto are somewhat vague and indefinite, and are obtained chiefly from the Madrid and local papers. The opinion is that there is more plague in Oporto than is being reported. I am inclined to believe such is the case.

*Masan.*—Nothing further since my last report has been heard relative to the plague situation there.

The weekly abstract of bills of health for the week ended the 30th ultimo is herewith inclosed.

Respectfully,

J. A. NYDEGGER,  
*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

*Report from Corunna.*

CORUNNA, December 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, December 30, 1899.

The following vessel has been inspected and cleared during the week: December 27, steamship *Santanderino*, Egurrola master; crew, 36; 18 steerage passengers from Santander; for Havana, via Vigo.

There were inspected and passed at this port 85 steerage passengers with baggage.

Cases of smallpox reported during the week, 2; no deaths.

Mild temperature. Excessive rain.

Respectfully,

JULIO HARMONY,  
*United States Consul.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

TURKEY.

*Drought in the Hedjaz.*

[Report No. 236.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3, 1900.

The British consul at Djiddah, according to what the British sanitary commissioner has communicated to the superior sanitary commission, reports that for three years past there has been very little rain, and, as a consequence, the cisterns, wells, and all water deposits are already almost dry. The same condition prevails at Yambo where last year people were obliged to flee in order to avoid the consequences of the want of water. Said British consul considers the situation as a dangerous one on account of the pilgrimage already begun.

The superior sanitary commission has decided to apply to the Ottoman Government and supply both the cities named with water from Suez by sending there a large water-supplying ship, and by ordering that every steamboat going from the latter Egyptian town to Djiddah or